FOR MEN'S SUITINGS.

SPECIALS FOR WEDNESDAY.

At 25c a yard, 28-inch half-Wool Boys'

At 59c a yard, 28-inch Tweeds, all wool, for Boys' Suitings. At \$1 per yard, the choice of a few Suit

Patterns left over from our old stock. At 22.25 per yard, a few light-weight Overcoat patterns, the regular prices of which were \$4 to \$6 per yard.

Spring Styles

in light and dark patterns, in all-Wool Cheviots, Scotch Suitings, etc., \$2.50 per Ghoice spring styles in Trouserings, in

L. S. AYRES & CO

wide and narrow stripe, etc., \$3 per yard.

CARPETS

as they are to be had of us. That point is not debatable; 'twas settled long ago, and is taken by general consent. General consent cannot take it any cheaper, however, than the smallest child or oldest lady. They can all get them cheaper here than elsewhere. From the simplest hemp to Royal Wilton, there is nothing in the Carpet line that you cannot get of us. We are not stocked up with odds and ends. As dealer without a rival, we cover the whole range with an absolutely full and complete line. You may see in the show window just now a piece at \$1.75 a yard. You may see a piece inside at ten cents, for that matter. Be assured that the simplest as well as the most sumptuous things in the way of

CARPETS

are supplied by -ASTMAN. SCHLEICHER

Window Bargain Sale Every Monday.

ART EMPORIUM. Telephone 500.

PICTURES

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY. 2: fouth Meridian Street.

TWO SALOONS FOR SALE

IN ILLINOIS.

Don't Give Your Children

Crackers that have lumps in them. that do not crumble under the teeth. Such CHEAP crackers make trade good for the doctor.

TAGGART'S BUTTER CRACKERS

Crumble and dissolve. They are crisp, dainty and delicious. Ask your grocer for them, and insist on having them. Also, in buying bread,

"Don't Take a Bun for a Loaf."

LADIES Have you seen the new "TOKIO" Shoe, the latest

style out?

THE "FASHION"

SHOE STORE HAS IT. No. 10 N. Pennsylvania St

NEW LIFE

put in your watch by watchmakers who thoroughly understand their business. If your watch has a sluggish notion take it at once to Marcy's; then SEE THEM RUN

when they are repaired as they should be, don't condemn your watch until you have had it in good hands. IT'S CORRECT TIME you want, and your watch is capable of keeping good time if you take it to a com-petent workman. The best is always the cheapest. The finest engraving, diamond setting or jewelry repairing. Clocks called for and delivered at

MARCY'S

38 West Washington Street.

DALTON.

BATES HOUSE.

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A Case of Infanticide. The dead body of a male infant was found in a vault at the rear of No. 283 North East street yesterday morning. John E. Murphy and H. Benning were at work cleaning the vault, when one of them struck a small hand. He drew it out and found it was the hand of a baby. Coroner Castor was sumied immediately and took the body to Whitsett's morgue. He declared that the Whitsett's morgue. He declared that the child had been placed in the vault not earlier than Monday night, and every indication pointed to the fact that it had been born alive, and probably smothered before hidden. The coroner at once set about making an investigation. He found that the family living at the number where the body was found, and all the immediate neighbors were highly respected, and that no child had been born in that vicinity recently. He says he will satisfy himself beyond a doubt that the child was born alive, and will then make an exhaustive search for the murderer.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads,-Wm. L. Elder. Ti

COME HERE MR. TURPIE'S WAR CRY

HE OPENS UP THE VOORHEES-TUR-PIE FIGHT ON GOV. MATTHEWS.

Follows His Confrere in Vigorously Denouncing the Micholson Bill, Which the Governor Signed.

SECTION NINE HIS THEME

ADDRESS BEFORE A HANDFUL OF HENDRICKS CLUB MEMBERS.

Demagogical Reference to the Insertion of the So-Called Local Option Section in the Bill.

Senator Turpie last night flung down his little gauntlet by the side of that which Senator Voorhees tossed at the feet of Governor Claude Matthews a short time ago. The Indiana Senators hope to crush Governor Matthews politically, in one fell swoop as it were, by themselves attacking the Nicholson bill which the Governor dared sign. Senator Turpie's address at the Hendricks Club last night was expected to be the keynote of the Voorhees-Turple combine against Matthews, who, his friends say, will only too gladly espouse the cause of the new law, as against any attacks the Senators may make on it.

Sentor Turple was attraction enough to draw about fifty members of the club to the rooms to hear him discuss in particular Section 9, the so-called local option clause of the Nicholson bill. During the hour in which he held the floor, enough enthusiasm was aroused to cause one weak cheer to be given when he referred to the supporters of the Nicholson bill as placing more faith in the power of constables and police to force temperance upon the people than in the good sense free agency of the people themselves. At the mention of the words constables and police in a derisive sort of way, one lone shout of applause was given. Although Senuter Turple was suffering greatly from palsy-so much in fact, that he could hardly hold the few papers on which he had jotted down his notes-his voice was firm and clear and was raised with his old-time vigor sufficiently to fill a hall as large as any in the city; but it only reverberated and re-echoed from the walls of a room not large enough to hold the two-score of people who were present. He began his remarks by thanking the club for having invited him to address it on the subject of prohibitory legislation, and then continued,

in substance saying: "Indiana has been a State almost eighty years and, with a few exception duration, during that entire time has held traffic-the regulation and licensing of it. The beginning of this policy may be found in the territorial enactments. The laws have not always been the same; but they have view-the regulation of the traffic and the raising of revenue. The money thus obtained has been used for the benefit of the free schools of the State, of which we are all

"There have been only two brief periods of departure from this uniform policy. In 1855, with a large majority, the Know Nothings passed what was known as the Maine law, which remained in force only Maine law, which remained in force only until the next Legislature could repeal it. In 1873, the Republicans passed the Baxter bill, which was in force about the same length of time. The Maine law was for absolute prohibition, while the Baxter law was somewhat similar to the present Nicholson bill. I participated in both of these canvasses and can fully recollect what transpired during that time. The canvass against the Baxter bill was carried on largely in Marion county, which was then about 3,000 Republican. The canvass was complete, Every schoolhouse, every cross roads were visited, and in fact many meetings were held in barns. The people came out willingly and listened to the arguments for a measure which would displace the odious bill with one that would again give them

held in barns. The people came out willingly and listened to the arguments for a measure which would displace the odious bill with one that would again give them the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Both the county and State went strongly against the Baxter law and we repealed it in 1875 and passed the law which is now in force, and I can see no reason for departure from it. There has been no demand for a new law—no call for one and the people do not want it. The odious feature of the Nicholson bill is contained in the ninth section."

He then read the section referred to. It is the one that is commonly called the local option section, giving the majority of voters in any township the right to petition the county commissioners and prevent the issuance of a liquor license.

"There was a parallel section to this in the Baxter law," Senator Turple continued, "The Baxter law required the applicant to present a petition signed by a majority of the voters before he could secure a license, This is practically the same as the new law. Both are absolute prohibition, and if it may be extended to a county, and if in a whole county, why not in the entire State? The whole question is involved in the ninth section. But let us look at the title a moment. The title says the bill is for the restriction and regulation of the sale of intoxicants. How can you regulate a thing that is prohibited? Why was not this ninth section included in the title instead of being concealed and hid away in the body of the bill for the purpose of deceiving and defrauding those who had to vote upon it? The supporters of the bill claim that it is a good, gracious and beneficient policy. If so, why did they hide it away and conceal it from the eye of an ordinary observer? Because people have voted against it time and time again, and its author knew it would not go through without hypocrisy and deceit. It is a foul, premeditated attack upon the liberties of the people and the rights of 'property. There are millions of dollars invest

it.

"It is said in this country that the will of the majority governs. It does when expressed in a lawful manner, and at proper times and places; but there are certain things over which the will of the majority has no authority. They are set out in full in the bill of rights. The right of life, liberity and the pursuit of happiness, and the various others named in that famous bill, are all rights which cannot be taken away. They may be regulated, but the will of the majority is not powerful enough to take them away—they cannot be prohibited. denied or destroyed: The right of life, liberity and the pursuit of happiness; what, does this mean? Merely the right to breathe? Merely the right to exist? Merely the right to eat sufficient bread and drink sufficient water to sustain life? No, gentlemen. It means the right to live, and to live in the full pursuit of happiness. It involves the right to adopt certain habits of life. Habits to suit you? No, sir. To suit the majority. No, sir; to suit the man himself. If the question is, who shall be Governor, sheriff are constable, the will of the majority rules: 'It is said in this country that the will of question is, who shall be Governor, sheriff or constable, the will of the majority rules; but if it is what shall I eat, drink, or how I shall worship, I am the majority, and am sovereign in my rights. None can say no. There are certain rights with which a free government cannot interfere. They are sovereign in the individual. They don't depend upon others or upon the majority, each person being independent in his action. With respect to these rights, the man is greater than the state—man, a free moral agent, is infinitely greater.

than the state—man, a free moral agent, is infinitely greater.

"All these rights are subject to abuses—the right to eat and drink may result in debauchery, free speech in slander, freedom of the press in libel. But is abuse of any of these any excuse for prohibition? Shall we have no more eating and drinking, Shall we have no more eating and drinking, no more free speech, no more freedom of the press or no more right to bear arms? Any of them result in evils when abused. Stealing is a gross abuse of the right to acquire property, just as drunkenness is a gross abuse of the right to drink. For this reason we prohibit stealing. You will all say we must not abolish the rights of the people. If we do not, we must expect abuses. It is an imperfect world, gentlemen; we must take the better with the worse,

"It is often the case that extreme measures defeat the purpose for which they were enacted. Under Section 9 of the Nicholson bill revenue will be cut off, but will the sale cease? Have you heard of illicit sales—sales without license—does this bill take any notice of the speak-easy? That is a thing that is known everywhere. There are worse things than licenses, and

one of them is the excesses of abuses through speak-easies. Some of you can look back to the days when the Baxter bill was enforced, and you will no doubt remember that there was more drunkenness during that period than at any other time in the history of the State. Mr. Hendricks was Governor when that bill was passed, and signed it in good faith, believing it to be a good remedy for the evil of drunkenness; but after trial of eighteen months he said it had disappointed his expectations and those of his friends, and did not do what it purported. He took the stump in the next campaign and worked actively against it, and signed the new bill which took its place in 1875.

"The supporters of such measures as the Nicholson bill say that conceding to be true all the arguments we make against temperance legislation, the end justifies the means. They say that the cause of temperance is so great and so good that it justifies any method to secure the end. Is it a better thing than the Christian religion?

ance is so great and so good that it justifies any method to secure the end. Is it a better thing than the Christian religion? What is the effect of Section 9? It compels every man in a township, if a majority so wills, to become a total abstainer and live as you do. Why not compel him to join a church, or become an Odd Fellow or a Mason, or unite himself with some of the other numerous societies which uphold and advance the cause of morality. Now, every man feels free to enter these societies or not, just as he pleases, but under such a statute he would have no freedom in the matter. Would he not feel that his liberty had been invaded? No society desires compulsion. Members who join in that way are never a benefit, but a drawback. The compulsory proselyte alds no cause, not even himself."

Senator Turple then entered into a long discussion of the revenue feature of the liquor traffic. He spoke of the millions of dollars that are received annually by the dollars that are received annually by the general government from the manufacturers of various kinds of liquors, and said that every nation has made the weaknesses and the follies of men a source of revenue.

"Why should not we do the same?" he continued. "There is no greater hypocrisy than to reject this pittance from the saloon keeper and accept the millions from the manufacturers. I believe in home rule as firmly as any man in regard to such things, firmly as any man in regard to such things, firmly as any man in regard to such things, as matters of neighborhood convenience, such as the construction of ditches, the building of fences; but home rule does not mean to take a man's liberty. Those on the other side say that we ought to be willing to waive these inalienable rights for the sake of others who need their surrender. I concede that self-denial for the sake of others is a great principle, but I cannot see it in Section 9. Paul said, "If meat offend my brother, I will eat no more meat while the world standeth, lest I my brother offend." He did not go to the meat while the world standeth, lest I my brother offend." He did not go to the rulers of the nation and ask that all of the people be prohibited from the use of meat, nor did he ask that a part of them should be compelled to do without it; but he simply said that he would eat no meat if doing so would cause offense to his brother. That is night I would sail said. if doing so would cause offense to his brother. That is what I would call self-

posed to this policy of this legislative temperance. They have never favored it. They have favored temperance, but not such as is made by legislative enactment. The party has legislated in the interests of temperance and sobriety, passed regulation after regulation, and has passed regulation after regulation, and has given protection to societies interested in its suppression. We have no quarrel with the sons or daughters of temperance, or the blue-ribbon or white-ribbon societies; but we do cling to the right of individual self-government. Prohibition is based on a man's inability to govern himself."

Is It a Democratic Keynote.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Senator Turple's argument to-night against the ninth section of the Nicholson law was an able presentation of the old Democratic plea for "personal liberty." inalienable rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Of course, the Senator, in order to make his appeal effective, had to proceed upon the assumption that the saloon is a good, and harmless, and necessary institution; that its influence in a community that the people need it, and are better off on account of its presence. If the saloon has no good in it; if it is not necessary to the comfort and happiness and the moral elevation of the individual; if it has no redeeming feature as an institution designed to minister to men's desires and propensities-in a word, if the saloon is not in any sense a moral or municipal necessity, the wasted. His manner was earnest, even vehement. He declared that the ninth section of the Nicholson law is prohibitive, and condemned it in terms of extreme bitterness. The spirit, energy and vociferousterness. The spirit, energy and vociferousness that characterized the entire speech
implied that in his opinion a great wrong
is contemplated in the enforcement of the
law—a wrong against two classes, namely,
the saloon keeper and the norm who patronizes his business. He classed the saloonist
in the same category with merchants and
salesmen generally. He thinks the dispenser of beverages and the man who imbibes
entitled to the same rights and immunities

salesmen generally. He thinks the dispenser of beverages and the man who imbibes entitled to the same rights and immunities as other business men and citizens. He said: "Drunkenness is a grass abuse of the right to drink, just as theft is a gross abuse of the right to acquire property." But the Senator so far forgot himself at that point as to add, "and that is why our law prohibits stealing."

Mr. Turpie's speech must be regarded as a keynote of the coming Democratic State campaign. There could be no other call for it at this time. It had the smack of campaign buncombe in it. When the speaker declared that the ninth section of the law was "surreptitiously smuggled through the Legislature," in the face of the fact that it was furiously debated for several weeks, and was finally passed by the assistance of a majority of Democratic members in both houses, and became law by the signature of Governor Matthews, the average listener could not avoid the conclusion that the speech was carefully prepared for the use of Democratic local statesmen as campaign data. Viewed in any other light, the speech must appear strangely gratuitous, not to say grotesque.

Indianapolis, April 23.

MAY FESTIVAL BOOKS.

They Are Now Ready for Free Distribution Among Patrons.

The May festival books are now ready for free distribution at the Big Four ticket office, Washington and Meridian streets. The book, which has forty-eight pages, and is attractively printed, contains sketches and portraits of artists and composers, the words of the choral works, the complete official programmes and much other information that is useful and interesting. People who desire to send them to out-of-town friends can leave the addresses at the Big Four office.

It has developed that men, in no way connected with the festival association, are soliciting advertisements from business men for alleged "festival books" and programmes, which they say will be distributed at the festival. This, the directors say, will not be permitted under any circumstances, as none other than the official book will be allowed in Tomlinson Hall.

NO REGENTS NAMED YET.

State Commission Merely Discusses

the Law Under Which It Acts. The State commission for the appointment of the monument regents met yesterday afternoon in the executive parlors, Governor Matthews, Secretary of State Owen, Treasurer of State Scholz and Auditor of State Daily being present. Governor Mat-State Daily being present. Governor Mat-thews said to the members that, owing to an unexpected engagement, he would not be able to remain in his office as long as re-quired for the work, and time was only taken for a general dispussion of the law. taken for a general discussion of the laws governing the commission. There were no governing the commission. There were no nominations for the three places to be filled and the commission will meet again to-day.

The Cycling Club's Smoker. The Indianapolis Cycling Club will give its opening "smoker" at No. 88 North Delaware street this evening. Guests will bring their own matches, the club will furnish pipes and tobacco.

The Lincoln State Carriage. Through the kindness of the Studebaker Bros.' Manufacturing Company who are now the owners of this famous relic of history, this carriage has been placed in the hands of the H. T. Conde Implement Company, who will place it on exhibition on Thursday during their opening of their on Thursday during their opening of their new carriage emporium. This carriage occupies a prominent place in history as it was the carriage used by Abraham Lincoln on the night of his assassination thirty years ago. It is a strang looking vehicle new, as its style has long since passed out of use, Every memory of Abraham Lincoln grows more precious to the patriotic people of our country and this faded carriage has been a great attraction wherever shown. It was one of the great sights of the world's fair and no dcubt will be viewed by thousands while here.

FRENZEL FELT HURT

HE DID NOT THINK IT RIGHT THAT HE SHOULD BE SWORN.

Mr. Ryan Pitied His Tender Feelings-The Trust Magnate Stood the Fire Well.

The most important matter which developend at the meeting of the Council gas investigating committee last evening was that the trustees of the Consumers' Gas Trust Company feel outraged to think the committee has required them to take oaths while testifying regarding the affairs of the company. When the committee called for John P. Frenzel, president of the company,

"Do I have to be sworn?" "That is the custom of this committee," replied Mr. Young.

'Each of our directors," began Mr. Frenzel, without taking his seat, "feels hurt to think the directors and trustees have been compelled to take oaths in talking to this committee. I want to enter a mild protest." "Why shouldn't you all be sworn?" asked

Councilman Ryan. "Because this is a matter between business men," answered Mr. Frenzel, "and the directors of the Trust come here as business men, They, as well as myself, feel

"It's a pity your feelings are so tender," remarked Mr. Ryan, but Mr. Frenzel made no reply and began to speak upon the matter upon which he had come prepared. It must be said that the performance of Mr. Frenzel was remarkable. He knew the sentiment of the Council committee was against him, as well as some members of the Board of Trade and Commercial Club committees. It was evident that Councilman Ryan very much doubted the statements made by Mr. Frenzel, and the latter was frequently interrupted by questions. Other members of the committees poured the questions at Mr. Frenzel, but notwithstanding he answered all questions with not the slightest display of exasperations and talked for an hour and more upon the affairs of the company, without being caught once on a misstat nent by those who waited for him to make one. When the meeting ended Mr. Frenzel still held the floor, willing and anxious to answer ary questions put to him.

Before Mr. Frenzel was sworn the com-

Before Mr. Frenzel was sworn the committee obtained some information of Mr. W. H. Shackleton, superintendent of the Trust. He said the Ohio gas field is practically exhausted, and a number of Ohio towns are now drawing from the Indiana field. The Ohio field is smaller than the Indiana but the result in the forester but field. The Ohio field is smaller than the Indiana, but the result in the former but shows what may be expected in the latter. He said there has been a decrease in pressure within the last year of the Consumers' gas of twenty-one pounds, and the decrease in seven years has been about fifty pounds. Mr. Chambers wanted to know if Mr. Shackleton could predict how long gas will last at the present rate of decrease in pressure. He answered that he could not, for the supply is uncertain, and may not last two years. Mr. Shackleton was frequently coached by Judge Lamb. The latter led the superintendent to say that the time is already past when gas can be brought to this ready past when gas can be brought to this city by the natural pressure, and that it is now time for some artificial means to be used. The company has a pressure of 150 pounds at the wells, while it should have 225. The prices here are lower than in any gas town in the State.

Mr. Frenzel occupied the remainder of the time of the meeting. He said the company was prepared to furnish a list of the stock-holders of the company, with the amount past when gas can be brought to this

time of the meeting. He said the company was prepared to furnish a list of the stockholders of the company, with the amount of stock held by each. This list is not yet ready for presentation, but Mr. Frenzel said it would be furnished the committee. He said the directors of the Trust know what the gross receipts amount to, but the operating expenses are not exactly known. It will be impossible for the company to supply the demand at the present method without adopting some artificial means bringing gas from the wells. Mr. Frenzel said he did not agree "with certain members of the press," that the question should be closed and the question settled, for he thought the Council should investigate thoroughly. The committee, he said, should not give way to popular elamor. Mr. Frenzel estimated the receipts of the company for the coming year at \$450,000, the operating expenses at \$160,000 and the field expenses at \$382,698. He estimated the deficit at \$92,698 and the interest on the debt to stockholders at \$47,320. In answer to questions Mr. Frenzel said the company was not able to raise money to put in a pumping station, but should meters be prescribed the company could raise the necessary funds. He wanted it understood that meters would cost consumers but \$15 each and should meters be employed it would insure gas for several years to come. The object of the directors in asking meters, he said, was the interest of the public and there was no selfish motive in it. In speaking of the trust to the committee Mr. Frenzel referred to it as "your company." "the relative of the Common Council." and "the of the trust to the committee Mr. Frenzel referred to it as "your company," "the relative of the Common Council." and "the property of the city of Indianapolis." The citizens of Indianapolis, he said, are paying \$314,657 less per annum than fifteen gas towns of the State for fuel for cook stoves, grates and stoves. The total gross earnings of the company up to last October were \$2,484,890. Mr. Frenzel claimed that the Trust saved the people half that amount by insuring cheap gas.

"You mean the people saved that amount

"You mean the people saved that amount for themselves," suggested Mr. Ryan. "That is the best way of putting it, Mr. Ryan," replied Mr. Frenzel. Mr. Ryan asked several questions and Mr. Frenzel at

"We'll gladly turn the company over to you if you want it. Assume the debt and it is yours. The trustees of the Trust will It is yours. The trustees of the Trust will resign to you to-night if you say so."

No one made a grab for the seeming golden offer. In answer to questions asked by Mr. Allen, Mr. Frenzel said the majority of people would pay less for gas than they do now and the receipts of the company would be greatly increased. He also said the large stockholders have been drawing dividends, but the company has been unable to find many small stockholders. When members of the committee began to talk about adjournment, Mr. Frenzel lighted a cigar and standing majestically in the cigar and standing majestically in the

circle, said:
"There is more I wish to say upon the subject, but it is now growing late. Are there any more questions wanting answers before we adjourn?" The committee saw that Mr. Frenzel was prepared for an all-night session if necessary and no one had further questions. The next meeting will be held Tuesday night.

NO CANVASS IN TWO WARDS. Ward Presidents of the Religious Census Movement Meet.

A meeting of all the ward presidents who Hall yesterday afternoon and a plan of procedure was adopted. It was decided that members of church or not, and if members, of what denomination. The number of Sunday school scholars will also be shown as well as the number of children not attending Sunday school. John B. McNeely, secretary of the committee from the Marion County Sunday School Association, which had the canvass in charge, was ordered to secure a number of large blanks upon which the presidents should make their reports late the final totals.

It was discovered at the meeting yester-day that no canvass was made in either the

day that no canvass was made in either the Eleventh or the Fourteenth wards of the city owing to a misunderstanding of the persons who had promised to take charge of them. It was also learned that a number of families over the city made no report at all, owing to the fact that they were away from home at the time the canvass was made, and some of the canvassers failed to understand that they should call at such places again. Thus it was shown that the work was not thoroughly done, although a number of ministers have expressed themselves as believing that the census was one of the greatest pieces of missionary work that was ever done in missionary work that was ever done in

THE NEW IRON COMPANY.

It Will Employ One Hundred Men-Capital Stock of \$50,000.

A new iron working company was incorporated yesterday with the Secretary of State. It is composed of Benjamin F. Haugh, Frederick Noelke and C. F. S. Waterman, all of this city. Mr. Haugh was formerly connected with the Haugh-Ketcham firm, but sold out and went to Anderson. Mr. Noelke was formerly in the business on South Pennsylvania street. The cap-

ital stock is \$50,000 and a hundred men will be employed. The output is the iron frame work in buildings.

Articles of incorporation were yesterday filed with the Secretary of State as follows: Fouts and Hunter Carriage Manufacturing Company, Terre Haute, capital stock, \$15,000. Phoenix Publishing Company, Indianapolis, capital stock, \$2,000. Emrich Furniture Company, Indianapolis, capital stock, \$0,000; incorporators, Henry Emrich, John H. Emrich and George H. Drechsel. Haugh-Noelke iron works, Indianapolis, capital stock, \$50,000, incorporators, Benjamin F. Haugh, Fredericke Noelke, Christian F. H. Waterman. Bloomington Telephone Com-Waterman. Bloomington Telephone Company, \$10,000. Waupaca novelty works, Waupaca, Wis., capital stock, \$50,000. Hobart & Western Electric Railway Company, Lake county, capital stock, \$50,000.

MR. HANNA THE OWNER

HE PURCHASES THE FLETCHER IN-TERESTS IN THE ATLAS WORKS.

The Transferred Half Interest Said Represent \$300,000-History of the Plant.

Hugh H. Hanna has purchased of Messrs. Charles and Jesse Fletcher the half interest of those gentlemen in the Atlas engine works, and thereby becomes the sole owner of the plant, which is one of the largest of its kind in the West. Mr. Hanna declines to state the price he paid for the Fletcher interests, but it is reported on the street that the figures were close in the neighborhood of \$300,000. For a considerable time Mr. Hanna has had a half interst in the concern. Negotiations have been under way for the transfer for some time, but not until yesterday was the transaction closed. No inventory of the plant was taken, although a fair value placed upon it would be approximately \$600,000. Mr. Hanna will make no changes in the plans or operations of the concern, preferring to follow the same lines heretofore observed.

Much of the prosperity of the Atlas engine works was due to the late Stoughton Fletcher, who was president of the company at the time of his death, a short time ago. For nearly twenty years the works have been operated, and during busy seasons the pay rolls vary from five hundred to one thousand men, and the company has done an arnual business of between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000. The city has built up well around the works, which are at Ninth and Martindale avenue, although when the plant was first built it was in the middle of a field.

The works were founded by mechanics and machinists who were partners in the Eagle machine works. When established the enterprise was also in the nature of a venture in real estate. A large plat of land the enterprise was also in the nature of a venture in real estate. A large plat of land was purchased, platted and placed on the market at low prices. The plant was originally started as a car works, but the finances of the company were not well handled, and soon the works were practically bankrupted. Then the Fletchers, who owned the ground originally, stepped in and put in money to equip the works for the building of stationery engines and boilers, and the last few years prior to the depression in business the works were among the largest and busiest in the country, turning out fifteen hundred engines a year and large numbers of boilers. During the dull times the force got as low as two hundred men, but in the last few months business has begun to improve, and now some four hundred me

When Mr. Hanna took an interest in the concern he was made the financial mana ger, and handled that department with such ger, and handled that department with such ability that prior to the panicky times with all industries it was one of the best moneymaking manufacturing establishments in the city, and, besides having a large trade in the United States, built up a good trade with foreign countries. The Messrs. Fletcher more especially looked after the operating department, being men of considerable ability and knowledge in mechanical arts. In engines the works built some new features which gave the establishment much prominence by the superiority of their product.

WOMEN'S COUNCILS EVERYWHERE. Even Finland Has One-Address at the

Local Meeting. The programme for the afternoon meeting of the reports of twelve societies in affiliation with the council. The first of these was the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the Second Presbyterian Church, presented by Mrs. E. H. Eldridge, president of the society. She told of the work now being carried on and of the support of several missionary workers in the foreign field. The next was the Woman's Missionary Society of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, given by Mrs. Melissa I. Drummond, president, who related what her society was doing in both home and foreign fields. The Bible Society was represented by Mrs. Catherine L. Dorsey. This is one of the oldest organizations in the city and its work is to supply Bibles to those families who have no copy of the sacred book. Mrs. Inez W. Tibbots spoke for the Woman's Club of Irvington and Mrs. Arthur Webb for the Clio Club, both of which are clubs for the study of literature. The range of subjects was given and programme cited, which show on what a broad basis both clubs work show on what a broad basis both clubs work. The philanthropic auxiliaries commanded more attention in their reports. Miss Julia Harrison Moore spoke for the Flower Mission. She told how the cases of the sick poor of the city are treated when they come under help of the mission and cited the case of Freda Mahl as one which the society has cared for. The new undertaking, that of building a Children's Hospital, which shall have a ward for incurables whom nobody wants, was presented and the whom nobody wants, was presented and the interest of the council was asked. Mrs. Ella D. Zinn spoke for the Union Veteran Legion Auxiliary No. 22. This is a comparatively new society, but it has already done good work. The supplying of hot coffee and sandwiches to the soldiers on pension day and thus keeping many from getting drunk and spending or losing all their money was cited as one of its benefits. The poor of the U. V. L. are the especial care of the

was cited as one of its benefits. The poor of the U. V. L. are the especial care of the auxiliary No. 22.

Mrs. Philip Rappaport told of the work of the German Ladies' Aid Society. This society has now 280 members. Its support comes from membership fees and the proceeds of the charity balls which are given each year at Tomlinson Hall. The society had over \$1,000 in its fund the first of the year. It helps the poor among the German citizens. A report which was listened to with much interest and which thrilled the audience with its fire of patriotism was that of the George H. Thomas W. R. C., which was given by Mrs. Flora Wulschner. The corps was organized in 1834 in this State. There are many corps in all parts of the United States. There are in the various corps 109,836 members and there has been distributed for relief since its organization, \$1,013,560. In this State the relief has amounted to \$7,365.86. Mrs. Wulschner recalled the names of the noble women who have been its presidents. Special mention called the names of the noble women who have been its presidents. Special mention was given to Mrs. Zinn, who made it possible for fifty orphans to be taken care of in the Knightstown Home by raising \$500 and putting several rooms in order for their accommodation. During the administration of Mrs. Wulschner as president there were fifty-four new corps added in this State. Miss Hester McClung gave an interesting report for the Society of Hygiene, illustrating her various points with amusing accounts. Mrs. various points with amusing accounts. Mrs. J. E. Cleland reported for the Propyle cum J. E. Cleland reported for the Protyle cum and reviewed some of the many uses to which the building has been put and the many societies which have been organized within its walls. The appointment of the standing committees for the Local Council vill not be made till the May meeting when the ones already in existence and new ones will

be made.

The evening session of the Local Council was attended by less than forty persons, four of these being men. Considering the fact that there are fifty auxiliary societies belonging to the council and that each should be represented by the president and one delegate, and that all the members of these fifty societies were invited and privileged to attend the public meeting of the council, it does not seem that there is the interest in the work that there ought to be. Mrs. Sewall made an address on "Women in Council." She spoke of the local councils, the national councils and the international council. In the leading countries of the world there are women's councils. The one in Greece has for its patron the Queen of Greece, and the one in Italy has Queen Margarita for its royal protector. The Empress of Germany has the same position in relation to the national council even in Finland. The first council was organized in grees of women, there were thirty-seven.

of the national council is "Lead, Kindly Light," and this has been adopted for the local council. The growth in Germany of the National Council of Women is pronounced a nineteenth century miracle. Indianapolis has as strong a local council as there is, representing fifty different organizations of women. In closing Mrs. Sewall introduced the newly elected president of the Local Council of Women, Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, who made a bright speech describing the recent "second triennial of the National Council of Women," Mrs. Nichols warmly complimented the manner in which Mrs. Sewall, president of that body of women, presided, and spoke of the high regard in which Mrs. Sewall is held by both men and women all the world over. Mrs. Nichols said she went to "see the new woman," but she found her just the same as the "old" woman she had known for so many years. The incidents of Hon. Frederick Douglass attending the council meeting and dying soon after going home and of Mr. John Hutchinson attending and singing his famous song were both mentioned as notable. Dress reform sessions were pleasingly recounted and many of the other points which were of interest, and many of amusement were recited. At the conclusion of the addresses Mrs. Sewall presented the new officers of the local council—Mrs. amusement were recited. At the conclusion of the addresses Mrs. Sewall presented the new officers of the local council—Mrs. Nichols, president; Miss Julia Harrison Moore, secretary; Miss Hester McClung, corresponding secretary, and Miss Agnes Dilks, recording secretary—formally to the council. The next meeting of the council will be the regular meeting in May.

William Reed's Case Affirmed. The Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the case against William Reed for the killing of Merchant policeman Barker, at Maenner-chor Hall. The defendant was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years after two

An Artist Highly Commended. The Boston Transcript, Herald and Journal, New York Sun, the Inter Ocean, the Cincinnati Enquirer and Gazette have all candidly praised Mr. A. Montgomery as an artist. But his chief glory is in the work itself, and the fact that some of the leading people of this city and the Nation have bought his productions. He is a student, a writer on art for the metropolitan press, ambitious, and stands in the front rank of animal painters in America. His collection is on exhibition at the Grand Hotel this week.

Time Will Tell. The popularity of those excellent brews of the Home Brewing Company," Columbia" and "Home Brew," is increasing daily. Bottled by their makers. Order some, Tel-

Insure your home in the Glens Falls. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

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